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ABSTRACT

This document contains a bibliographical listing of the 70 major studies carried out by the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) on the participation of women in the development of the region and the measures taken to eliminate discrimination. The list, which contains both publications in English and Spanish, has been organized chronologically in order to give an idea of how the subject has been dealt with throughout the Decade of Women proclaimed by the United Nations. An annotated bibliography, containing summaries of approximately 35 publications dealing with especially relevant topics, is then offered. (SY)

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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

Havana, Cuba, 19-23 November 1984

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS PREPARED BY ECLAC DURING THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

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/Introduction

Introduction

During the United Nations Decade for Women, ECLAC has expanded its activities, which have become increasingly systematic and consistent. Various resolutions and recommendations have been made on this subject. The first one of regional scope --this being the normal sphere of action of the Commission-- was resolution 321 (XV), adopted at the Commission's fifteenth session (Quito, March 1973), which recommended that the ECLAC Secretariat should prepare a study on the participation of women in the development of the region and the measures to be taken to eliminate discrimination. The Secretariat has in fact been carrying out, on an increasingly regular basis, social and demographic studies which refer in some way to the participation of women. These studies are found in various documents, diagnostic studies and appraisals.

General Assembly resolutions 3010 (XXVIII), which proclaims the International Women's Year, and 3520 (XXX), which, inter alia, proclaims the Decade, gave new impetus to the Secretariat's studies on the status of women. From the World Conference held in Mexico in July 1975 to the present time, many governmental, technical, academic and expert meetings have been held, studies and diagnoses have been made, as well as contributions to appraisals and projects which have made it possible to study the status of women in Latin America and the Caribbean from various angles and with an increasing wealth of interpretations and approaches.

In an effort to begin to systematize the information that has been collected, which is already substantial, and bring it to the attention of those who are interested in the subject, a bibliographical list has been made of the main studies carried out by ECLAC. These have been organized chronologically in order to give an idea of how the subject has been dealt with throughout the Decade. Finally, a summary has been made of those which deal with subjects that are especially relevant or new.

/I. LIST OF

I. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS */

1975

1. ECLA, Report of the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors (ST/ESA/SER.B/7/Rev.2; E/CEPAL/1006/Rev.2), 12 June 1975.*/

2. CEPAL, Mujeres en América Latina. Aportes para una discusión, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico City, 1975.*/

3. Barbieri, M. Teresita de, "La condición de la mujer en América Latina: su participación social; antecedentes y situación actual", Mujeres en América Latina. Aportes para una discusión, ibid.

4. De Riz, Liliana, "El problema de la condición femenina en América Latina: la participación de la mujer en los mercados de trabajo. El caso de México", Mujeres en América Latina. Aportes para una discusión, ibid.

5. Graciarena, Jorge, "Notas sobre el problema de la desigualdad sexual en sociedades de clases", Mujeres en América Latina. Aportes para una discusión, ibid.

6. Kirsch, Henry, "La participación de la mujer en los mercados laborales latinoamericanos", Mujeres en América Latina. Aportes para una discusión, ibid.

7. Wolfe, Marshall, "La participación de la mujer en el desarrollo de América Latina", Mujeres en América Latina. Aportes para una discusión, ibid.

1976

8. CEPAL, Inventario bibliográfico sobre la familia (con especial referencia a América Latina y el Caribe) (E/CEPAL/L.130), 16 March 1976.*/

1977

9. CEPAL, Draft Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development (E/CEPAL/L.146), 7 February 1977.

10. CEPAL, Women in the Human and Social Development of Latin America (E/CEPAL/L.147), 21 February 1977.

11. CEPAL, Resolutions adopted recently by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning the activities of the United Nations system with respect to the social situation of women and their integration in development (E/CEPAL/L.158), 7 June 1977.

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*/ The publications whose titles are followed by an asterisk are summarized in section II.

12. CEPAL, Integration of women in the economic and social development of Latin America. Note by the Secretariat (E/CEPAL/AC.71/3), 31 October 1977.*/

13. CEPAL, Report of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (E/CEPAL/1042/Rev.1), 21 November 1977.*/

14. CEPAL, Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development (E/CEPAL/1042/Rev.1), November 1977.*/

1978

15. Borsotti, Carlos Alberto, Notas sobre la familia como unidad socioeconómica, Cuadernos de la CEPAL No. 22, 1978.

16. CEPAL, Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (E/CEPAL/MDM/1), 6 March 1978.

17. CEPAL, Report of the Second Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/MDM/2/Rev.2), 28 November 1978.

1979

18. CEPAL, Report of the Third Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/1082; E/CEPAL/MDM/5/Rev.1), 17 April 1979.

19. CEPAL, Report of the Group of Government Experts to Appraise the Implementat Implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (E/CEPAL/1071), 28 March 1979.*/

20. CEPAL, Report on Activities of the CEPAL Secretariat closely related to Children, the Family and Women (Education, Health and Housing) (E/CEPAL/MDM/4/Rev.1), May 1979.

21. CEPAL, Informe del Taller sobre el Impacto de la Modernización Agrícola en la Participación de la Mujer Rural (E/CEPAL/VP/M/196), July 1979.*/

22. CEPAL, Women in Latin America: The Situation as Regards the Implementation of the Regional Plan of Action (E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.2), 9 October 1979.*/

23. CEPAL, Lista bibliográfica sobre la mujer en el desarrollo en América Latina (E/CEPAL/G.1100), October 1979.

24. CEPAL, Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council concerning the activities of the United Nations system with respect to the social situation of women and their integration in development (E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.4/Rev.1), October 1979.

25. CEPAL, Five studies on the situation of women in Latin America (E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.3/Rev.1), 1979.

26. CEPAL, Report on Activities of the CEPAL Secretariat relating to the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/MDM/3/Rev.2), November 1979.

27. Hewitt de Alcántara, Cynthia, Modernization and the Changing Life Chances of Women in Low-Income Rural Families (E/CEPAL/L.197), May 1979.*/

28. Recchini de Lattes, Zulma and Catalina H. Wainerman, Información de censos y encuestas de hogares para el análisis de la mano de obra femenina en América Latina y el Caribe: evaluación de deficiencias y recomendaciones para superarlas (E/CEPAL/L.206), 3 October 1979.*/

29. CEPAL, Integración de la mujer en el desarrollo de América Latina. Directorio (E/CEPAL/G.1102), 1979.

1980

30. CEPAL, Report of the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (E/CEPAL/G.1113; E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.6/Rev.1), 26 February 1980.*/

31. CEPAL, Report of the Meeting on Women in Development Planning (E/CEPAL/CDCC/63), 19 May 1980.*/

32. CEPAL, Estructura social y situación de la mujer rural. Algunas proposiciones (E/CEPAL/R.233), 14 July 1980.*/

33. CEPAL, Las mujeres rurales latinoamericanas y la división del trabajo (E/CEPAL/R.240), 21 October 1980.

34. Del Campo, Esteban, La mujer ecuatoriana: aspectos de su incorporación al proceso de desarrollo (E/CEPAL/R.243), 16 December 1980.

35. Noordam, Johanna, La familia y la situación de la mujer en distintos contextos de Bolivia (E/CEPAL/R.223), 25 July 1980.

1981

36. Campaña, Pilar, Estudio preliminar de la condición y participación económica de la mujer en el Perú rural (E/CEPAL/R.245), 15 January 1981.

37. CEPAL, A selection of resolutions adopted in 1979-1980 on the situation of women and their integration into economic and social development (E/CEPAL/G.1146), 19 February 1981.

38. CEPAL, Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/G.1173; E/CEPAL/MDM/9), 30 March 1981.

39. CEPAL, Report of the Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Programme/ Project Planning Skills (E/CEPAL/CDCC/72), 7 September 1981.*/

40. CEPAL, Informe del Seminario Interinstitucional sobre la Integración de la Mujer en el Proceso de Planificación Social en América Latina (E/CEPAL/R.286), 16 October 1981.*/

1982

41. CEPAL, La cooperación internacional para el desarrollo (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/ R.2), 1982.

42. CEPAL, Informe sobre los proyectos relacionados con el tema de la mujer que llevan a cabo en México los organismos del sistema de las Naciones Unidas (E/CEPAL/MEX/PROY.1/L.1/Rev.1), 10 February 1982.*/

43. CEPAL, Perfil de la situación de la mujer en Bolivia (E/CEPAL/G.1190), 10 March 1982.

44. CEPAL, América Latina: Análisis de problemas sociales relativos a la mujer de diversos sectores (E/CEPAL/R.316/Rev.1), 9 May 1982.

45. CEPAL, Women and development. Guidelines for programme and project planning (E/CEPAL/G.1200), May 1982.

46. CEPAL, Informe del Taller Regional para la Capacitación en Proyectos y Programas para la Mujer (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.4), 30 June 1982.*/

47. CEPAL, Impacto de la modernización sobre la mujer de la comunidad rural (E/CEPAL/R.318), 2 June 1982.*/

48. CEPAL, Participación de la mujer en actividades comunitarias: estudio de casos (E/CEPAL/R.322/Rev.1), 11 August 1982.*/

49. CEPAL, Estudio de caso. Dos experiencias de creación de empleo para mujeres campesinas (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.3), 12 January 1982.

50. CEPAL, Five Studies on the Situation of Women in Latin America, Estudios e Informes No. 16 (E/CEPAL/G.1217), 1982.*/

51. Lugo, Carmen, Diagnóstico de la situación de la mujer centroamericana de Cuba, México, Panamá y República Dominicana (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.1), 13 January 1982.

1983

52. CEPAL, Labor preparatoria relativa a la documentación básica que habrá de presentarse a la conferencia mundial. Estrategias de ejecución para el adelanto de la mujer destinadas a alcanzar los objetivos del Decenio de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer: Igualdad, Desarrollo y Paz, y promover el progreso en los campos del empleo, la salud y la educación, teniendo presentes la Estrategia Internacional del Desarrollo para el decenio de 1980 y el Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional (E/CEPAL/SEM.14/R.2), 30 November 1983.

53. CEPAL, Discriminación contra la mujer. Resabios existentes en la legislación vigente de América Latina. Propuesta de medidas concretas para una integración de la mujer en el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer: Igualdad, Desarrollo y Paz (E/CEPAL/SEM.14/R.3), 30 November 1983.

54. CEPAL, Informe del Seminario Regional para la Formación y Capacitación de la Mujer y la Familia Rural a través de Escuelas Radiofónicas, auspiciado por el Fondo de Contribuciones Voluntarias para el Decenio de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer y la Comisión Económica para América Latina (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.9/R.17), January 1983.*/

55. CEPAL, Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.2), 8 August 1983.

56. CEPAL, Report on the Implementation and Orientation of ECLA Secretariat's Activities on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.3), 6 July 1983; (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.3/Add.1), 11 July 1983.

57. CEPAL, Women as participants: reflections on their role in the family and in society (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.4), 7 July 1983.*/

58. CEPAL, The legal situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean defined according to the resolutions and mandates of the United Nations system, Vol. I: Basis, proposals, methodology and information analysis (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5), 22 June 1983.*/

59. CEPAL, The legal situation of Latin American and Caribbean Women as defined according to the resolutions and mandates of the United Nations system, Vol. II: File sheets of resolutions on the legal situation of women (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5/Add.1), 22 July 1983.*/

60. CEPAL, Towards a regional information and communication strategy for women (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.6), 20 June 1983.*/

61. CEPAL, Latin America: Analysis of the Social Problems Affecting Women in Various Sectors (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.7), 16 June 1983.*/

62. CEPAL, Inventario de proyectos de investigación-acción sobre mujeres y familias de sectores populares urbanos (E/CEPAL/SEM.12/R.1), 31 October 1983.*/

63. CEPAL, Mujeres y familias del sector popular urbano en América Latina: notas preliminares (E/CEPAL/SEM.12/R.2), 24 November 1983.*/

64. CEPAL, Programas de desarrollo y la realidad de la mujer caribeña. Temas de reflexión (E/CEPAL/SEM.12/R.21), 28 November 1983.

65. CEPAL, Report of the Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/G.1265), 5 December 1983.*/

1984

66. ECLAC, La mujer en el sector popular urbano. América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1326), Sales No.: S.84.II.G.14, October 1984.*/

67. ECLAC, The rural woman in Latin America: a social actor in the past decade (1975-1984), LC/L.312(Conf.77/3), November 1984.*/

68. ECLAC, Report of the Group of Experts on operational strategies for the advancement of women up to the year 2000, LC/G.1322(Conf.77/4), September 1984.*/

69. ECLAC, Contributions to the appraisal of the United Nations Decade for Women and to the design of strategies for the future, LC/L.313(Conf.77/4), October 1984.*/

70. Pezzulo, Carolina, La mujer y el desarrollo: guía para la planificación de programas y proyectos (E/CEPAL/G.1200), 1984. (This work was first published in English only under the title Women and Development. Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning (E/CEPAL/G.1200), United Nations, Sales No.: E.82.II.G.8, May 1982.)*/

/II. SUMMARIES

II. SUMMARIES OF SOME ECLAC PUBLICATIONS */

1. ECLA, Report of the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development, with special reference to population factors, ST/ESA/SER.B/7/Rev.2, E/CEPAL/1006/Rev.2, 12 June 1975.

The seminar, held in Caracas from 28 April to 2 May 1975, was organized by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, with the collaboration of ECLA, as a preparatory stage for the World Conference of Mexico. The following draft texts were approved at the seminar: "Declaration of the Seminar" and "Recommendations Addressed to ECLA". Among other things, the Declaration states that the governments of the Latin American peoples should assume their responsibility in respect of the problem of the integration of women into communities on an equal footing with men by promoting a process of consciousness-raising; that the issue of inequality of women is closely linked with the problem of underdevelopment, and that it is essential to establish a new international economic order. The second text includes a recommendation that ECLA should hold a regional conference to continue studies on social, economic and cultural factors pertaining to the issue; that it establish the necessary machinery, in co-ordination with other organizations of the system and other mechanisms, to deal with subjects such as education, employment, legislation, health and social communication media.

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2. CEPAL, Mujeres en América Latina. Aportes para una discusión, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico City, 1975.

This book contains five studies which had previously been presented to the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with special reference to population factors, held in Caracas in May 1975 as one of the preparatory activities for the World Conference, held in Mexico that same year. The book reflects two approaches taken in ECLA at that time to the issue of women. The first was the preparation of background documents reflecting various points of view and disciplines, in which the participation of women in development was discussed in relation to the ideas and information developed in the Secretariat, which are undergoing constant revision, i.e., the definition of optional styles of development, the identification of changes that have taken place in social structures and value systems of Latin American society and the study of trends in the utilization of the labour force and the distribution of the fruits of development. The second was the carrying out of exploratory research studies, based mainly on a compilation and interpretation of data already available concerning the actual position of women in various national societies of Latin America and in various social classes.

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*/ The numbers preceding the titles are the same as those which appear in the list of publications in chapter I.

8. CEPAL, Inventario bibliográfico sobre la familia (con especial referencia a América Latina y el Caribe), E/CEPAL/L.130, 16 May 1976.

This study, carried out between March 1975 and January 1976, contains material from other bibliographies to which the authors had access, material sent by institutions and researchers concerned with the subject and by the libraries of ECLA, CELADE, the Roberto Bellarmino Centre in Santiago, and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), which were selected because they had a greater amount of up-to-date material at the time the inventory was made. The subjects dealt with in this study are: 1) conceptual and methodological aspects; 2) family and society; 3) types of families; 4) marriage and relationships; 5) the home; 6) social and economic status of the family; 7) status of women; 8) fertility; 9) minors; 10) family policies.

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12. CEPAL, Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America. Note by the Secretariat, E/CEPAL/AC.71/3, 31 October 1977.

This document consists of a brief summary of resolutions and mandates which orient the work carried out by the ECLA Secretariat on the question of the integration of women in development since the beginning of the United Nations Decade for Women and an analytical summary of an appraisal on the subject. It presents the view that although the trend with respect to the social status of women in the region has in general been favourable and there has been increased acceptance of the social participation of women, in practice this has not led to any broadening of social awareness on the issue, that it is still limited, except in the middle-income groups, where the greatest legal and social progress has been made. International attention has given great impetus to this issue. This report also draws attention to the considerable differences among the various sectors involved and stresses the effective participation of women in the family group, its characteristics and the position of women in it, given the difficulty of modifying its structure. It notes, however, that in the region, the family is changing considerably. An analysis is made of the changes in the region and their impact on the situation of women, their social participation by sector and by socioeconomic stratum, their participation in employment and the structure of the job market. Finally, it draws attention to the complexity of the subject and the need for studying it within the context of society, so as to include an analysis of experiences relating to life in a community and solidarity, as well as aspects relating to discrimination with respect to men.

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13. CEPAL, Report of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, E/CEPAL/1042/Rev.1, November 1977.

This is a report on the deliberations of the First Regional Conference on the subject of the integration of women in the economic and social development of the region, convened by the Secretariat of ECLA for the purpose of considering and adopting a Regional Plan of Action, as the final stage in the preparatory work carried out in seminars, meetings, studies and other activities. The Conference also represents the starting point for the activities to be carried out pursuant to mandates issued by the governments of the region to themselves and to the Secretariat.

/14. CEPAL

14. CEPAL, Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, E/CEPAL/1042/Rev.1, November 1977.

The Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development is the official instrument on the basis of which ECLA carries out its activities on the question of the integration of women in development. It also contains the mandates which the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean have given themselves with regard to the improvement of the status of women in the region.

The introduction of the Regional Plan of Action sets out the legal framework on which it is based, which consists of three parts: action at the national level, its bases (structural changes, legislative measures and administrative machinery), and measures for the incorporation of women in active economic, political, social and cultural life in the different sectors (employment, education, health, family, social services, housing, political participation, other social questions and the creation of national research commissions). The second part discusses the distortion of the image of women by the mass media and by the predominant cultural patterns in general. Finally, the third part contains an examination of the phenomenon at the international level and recommendations for action to governments and to ECLA.

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19. CEPAL, Report of the Group of Government Experts to appraise the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, E/CEPAL/1071, 20 March 1979.

The Group of Government Experts to appraise the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America met in Quito from 8 to 10 March 1979. This meeting was convened by ECLA pursuant to the relevant recommendations and mandates.

The Group of Experts approved a report which sets forth its conclusions on the questions before it; these conclusions include an appraisal and guidelines for possible action-priorities. The report states that the meeting was the beginning of a process of appraisal of the situation of women in the region and of the progress made in implementing the Regional Plan of Action. The results of this meeting were presented at the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, held in late November 1979. The report establishes some trends with regard to the situation of women in the region, pointing out that womens' problems affect all of society and should be considered within the framework of global processes. Special attention was given to the problems of women in the poor groups, to families, to the relationship of women to domestic work and to the diversity of national situations. Some strategies were proposed and six groups of activities were listed for priority action.

/21. CEPAL,

21. CEPAL, Informe del Taller sobre el Impacto de la Modernización Agrícola en la Participación de la Mujer Rural, E/CEPAL/VP/M/196, July 1979.

This workshop was carried out in Mexico in October 1978, on the initiative of FAO, ECLA, UNICEF and the National System for the Integral Development of the Family (DIF) of the Government of Mexico. The main objectives of the workshop were: a) to establish the basic needs and problems faced by peasant women in lower-income families and b) to identify lines of action for the formulation of national or regional projects to incorporate peasant women into development.

At the workshop an analysis was made of the participation of women in economic activity, in domestic activity and in social activity. Its recommendations were concerned with: a) general lines of action relating to the needs of women for support infrastructure, promotion of meetings for discussion and exchange of information, design of projects for developing production, etc.; b) lines of action relating to education and training in areas such as support for basic services, research, organization, legislation and access to financing. In addition, an appraisal was made of the workshop, both by the participants and subsequently by the Working Group made up of representatives of the organizing institutions.

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22. CEPAL, Women in Latin America: the situation as regards the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action, E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.2, 9 October 1979.

This study represented a contribution to the first appraisal exercise on the situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean as regards the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action. It was prepared by ECLA as a contribution to the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in November 1979 in Venezuela.

The report takes as a global frame of reference the economic and social development trends in the region, as established in the successive appraisals made by ECLA in the framework of the International Development Strategy. It examines the situation of women in the region and the prevailing trends in some sectors and points out the need to study in greater depth certain conceptual aspects and to improve statistical sources and indicators in order to make available more reliable information. The study contains an analysis of the criteria for diagnosis and action; a review of sectoral trends in education, employment, health, housing, social participation and legislation and administrative machinery; a review of types of families and the situation of women and children, and agents and policy guidelines.

/27. Cynthia

27. Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara, Modernization and the Changing Life Chances of Women in Low-Income Rural Families, E/CEPAL/L.197, May 1979.

This document is aimed at providing a better understanding of the complexities of women's position in changing rural society. It is the product of a review of anthropological and sociological literature containing information on the role and status of rural women in Latin America (most particularly in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean), as well as of the impressions gained during the Workshop on the Impact of Agricultural Modernization on the Participation of Rural Women held in Mexico in October 1978, and organized jointly by ECLA, FAO, UNICEF and the Government of Mexico, through its National System for the Integral Development of the Family (DIF). The changing position of rural women is a vast and understudied topic which should be approached with great flexibility.

The study reviews some prototypes of rural modernization and the general trends of modernization with respect to women in low-income peasant families (women in "closed" peasant communities and in "open" mestizo communities). It also discusses the cultural basis of insecurity in both types of communities, the socioeconomic determinants of women's opportunities in different regional contexts (the "export adjunct" context, the rural-urban migration context and the context of modern capitalist agriculture). It also analyses the situation of women under land reform in a capitalist setting, socialist modernization in Cuba and, finally, establishes conclusions and implications for development policies.

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28. Rechinni de Lattes, Zulma and Catalina H. Wainerman, Información de censos y encuestas de hogares para el análisis de la mano de obra femenina en América Latina y el Caribe: evaluación de deficiencias y recomendaciones para superarlas, E/CEPAL/L.206, 3 October 1979.

The objective of this study is to make a systematic and quantified analysis of the difficulties involved in measuring female labour. The analysis covers all censuses and some household surveys carried out in Latin America and the Caribbean around 1970. The study has four chapters and four annexes. The introductory chapter is followed by a review of the conceptual frameworks and empirical evidences currently available with regard to the participation of women in the economic sphere. The third chapter discusses the history of the concept of "labour force", as well as its utilization and the ways in which it operates in censuses and surveys. The fourth chapter presents an assessment of the difficulties encountered with respect to information obtained from surveys and censuses and makes some recommendations for overcoming them. The first two annexes include a transcription of questions and instructions referring to activity status in censuses, household surveys and other types of sources. The third annex summarizes in three tables an inventory of the variables on which the aforementioned sources collect information and of existing tabulations of female labour. The broader objective of the study is to identify areas of greater concern and possible ways of dealing with them.

/30. CEPAL,

30. CEPAL, Report of the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, E/CEPAL/G.1113, E/CEPAL/CRM.2/L.6/Rev.1, 26 February 1980.

The Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, convened by the Executive Secretary of ECLA to appraise the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action and with a view to the forthcoming World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, was held in Macuto, Venezuela, from 12 to 16 November 1979. The meeting conducted an appraisal of the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action, considered regional measures for the execution of programmes relating to women and their integration into development, and discussed measures to expedite the generation, financing and execution of programmes on women.

The Conference also adopted six resolutions, on the following subjects: creation of an ad hoc commission to study mother and child problems, creation of national commissions to study the problems of mothers and children, appraisal and priorities of Latin America with a view to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, support for the development of women in Nicaragua, women at the decision-making levels in the ECLA Secretariat and the problems of refugee women.

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31. CEPAL, Report of the Meeting of Women in Development Planning, E/CEPAL/CDCC/63, 19 May 1980.

At this meeting, which was attended by a group of English-speaking Caribbean countries, discussions were held on national experiences with planning for the integration of women into the development of Barbados, Jamaica and Suriname. It was noted that in those countries which had established a "focal point" (Women's Bureau, Co-ordinating Committee, etc.), the inclusion of women as a category in planning had progressed further than in those countries which did not yet have this type of mechanism.

At the meeting, discussions were also held on the overall situation of women in the Caribbean, with emphasis being placed on the contribution they make to social and economic development and the need for steps to be taken to integrate them into the political, human, technical and financial process of planning. The various planning systems currently operating in the Caribbean were analysed. Attention was also drawn to the need to establish adequate data, information and monitoring systems so as to assess more adequately the situation of women and to the need to establish, maintain and evaluate training programmes for planners and consultants concerned with the integration of women.

Finally, the meeting adopted a series of recommendations relating to the inclusion of women in national development plans, thus providing a working scheme for the "focal points" on women and for planning offices.

/32. CEPAL,

32. CEPAL, Estructura social y situación de la mujer rural: algunas proposiciones, E/CEPAL/R.233, 14 July 1980.

This consists of an analysis of the papers presented at the First Mexican-Central American Symposium on Research on Women, held in Mexico City in 1979. It discusses the progress made in theory and in practice by those concerned with the question of the status of women.

Special attention is given to the relationship between the social structure and the situation of women, with emphasis on rural areas.

The first part sets forth the most important conclusions reached by various authors who have studied this subject and the conceptual framework within which most of them have worked. It also covers new works that have made it possible to deal in greater depth with the subjects concerned. In an effort to find out what frames of reference have been used and what empirical findings have been obtained to date, the authors present general conclusions and discuss the relationships that have been found between aspects relating to the peasant economy, the sexual division of labour and domestic work, migration, the role of the family and fertility.

The second part contains a summary of 54 papers presented to the Symposium, on subjects relating to social structure and the situation of women in Latin America; it uses general descriptors pertaining to the language of documentation. The papers reflect different theoretical approaches, levels of abstraction and geographical coverage and the articles summarized represent theoretical studies, research reports and reports on working experiences, policy proposals and others. The coverage also varies, as some studies cover the entire Latin American region, while others cover only certain countries or groups of countries. Finally, the document contains two indexes, one of the descriptors used and another of the authors summarized.

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39. CEPAL, Report on the Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning Skills, E/CEPAL/CDCC/72, 7 September 1981.

In June 1981, the Regional Caribbean Seminar on Training in Programme and Project Planning was held in Barbados. This Seminar was one of the activities carried out to promote the integration of women in development that were identified during the fifth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC).

The Seminar offered training to women leaders of English-speaking Caribbean countries in connection with the drawing up, formulation, financing, execution and appraisal of programmes and projects. It was also attended by representatives of governmental planning agencies and offices, representatives of international and regional governmental agencies, private foundations and financial institutions.

/The objectives

The objectives of the Seminar were: 1) to prepare training material to be used in the Seminar and in the countries; 2) to make proposals relating to women and development in order to study possibilities for financing with representatives of donor agencies; and 3) to draw up a plan of supplementary activities at the national and regional levels.

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40. CEPAL, Informe del Seminario Interinstitucional sobre la Integración de la Mujer en el Proceso de Planificación Social en América Latina, E/CEPAL/R.286, 16 October 1981.

This document is the report of the seminar of the same title, the main objective of which was to examine theoretical, methodological and operational problems arising from the dual role women play as participants in the labour force and as producers in the home. It also analyses alternatives and the implications of the inclusion of the subject in the ILPES social planning courses.

The document is based on the premise that the problems that arise when the question of the integration of women is included in the social planning process make it necessary to revise the approaches used in planning. It is now clear that policy design must be subordinated to an overall conception of development and of the planning process, for to do otherwise would lead to the mere formulation of welfare policies designed to palliate situations of extreme unjustice which do not, however, change the conditions which generate these situations.

The first challenge which arises when considering the issue of women in development and in social planning is therefore that of formulating a conception of development and particularly of social development as a process that is much broader in scope than so-called economic development, i.e., as a process which is at the same time economic, societal and cultural. Since social development is a process through which changes are implemented in order to minimize the inequalities that exist in society and not only to maximize economic growth, it is inevitable that the subject of the relationship between the sexes and society should also be considered. One of the recommendations made at this meeting stressed the need to concentrate efforts on developing a global approach to the issue which should be evident in all aspects, both those which are oriented towards teaching concepts and those which are aimed at providing the students with technical tools.

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42. CEPAL, Informe sobre los proyectos relacionados con el tema de la mujer que llevan a cabo en México los organismos del sistema de las Naciones Unidas, E/CEPAL/MEX/PROY.1/L.1/Rev.1, 10 February 1982.

This publication is a report on projects relating to women's issues that are being carried out in Mexico by some of the agencies of the United Nations system, i.e., the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

/This study

This study represents a joint effort of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and is aimed at publicizing the work on this subject that is being carried out by these agencies in Mexico.

It was considered important to prepare this report as an inventory of activities relating to women's issues that are carried out by international agencies in Mexico and to provide background material for joint action in connection with co-ordination of the National Programme on the Integration of Women into Development (PRONAM) which is carried out by the National Population Council (CONAPO) of the Secretariat of Government.

The report has four chapters. The first includes a summary of the mandates of international agencies on the question of women, organized according to subject matter. The second chapter contains a description of projects relating to the issue which are being carried out in Mexico by the different United Nations agencies. Some of the projects involve direct action in certain localities and others involve research, dissemination, meetings or symposia. The third chapter includes recommendations for interinstitutional co-operation on the basis of the points of view set forth in the mandates of the agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the activities carried out under some of the projects currently underway or others envisaged for the future.

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46. CEPAL, Informe del Taller regional para la capacitación en proyectos y programas para la mujer, E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.4, 30 June 1982.

This workshop, similar to the one held previously by ECLA for the Caribbean subregion,*/ was attended by participants from Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua. Representatives of some United Nations agencies and several financial agencies also attended.

At the workshop, discussions were held on documents presented by the Secretariat, including a diagnosis of the situation of women in the subregion and the methodology necessary for training assistants to work in programme and project planning for women.

The main recommendations of the workshop were as follows:

a) To strengthen national and regional mechanisms and information centres concerned with women which have a shortage of personnel and a limited budget.

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*/ Regional Caribbean Seminar on Training in Programme and Project Planning Barbados, 15-26 June 1981. (The final report in English appears in document No. E/CEPAL/CDCC/72.)

/b) To

b) To strengthen women's organizations, which means making decisive progress in achieving the objectives of development.

c) To ensure that international co-operation is an effective tool supplementing efforts made by the countries to improve the situation of their female population. International agencies should allocate greater resources to governmental and non-governmental organizations, under the supervision of the relevant national agency, and ensure that projects fit in with or apply to measures envisaged in national policies.

d) To try to ensure that planning is an instrument which contributes effectively to the overall development of a country.

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47. CEPAL, Impacto de la modernización sobre la mujer de la comunidad rural, E/CEPAL/R.318, 2 June 1982.

This document is the report on the project entitled "Impact of modernization on a rural community: study and participation of women in health and welfare programmes in Brazil", which was carried out by professors of cultural anthropology and preventive medicine of the Centre for Medical and Biological Sciences (CCMB) of the Pontificia Universidad Católica of São Paulo, with the participation of medical and nursing students. ECLA acted as the executing agency for the project, which was financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

The project had two overall objectives, i.e., to study the impact of economic and social change on the lives of women, and to involve the students in field work in the actual situations in which they would be working as professionals in the future. It also provided an opportunity to consider what type of courses might be added, on the basis of their experience, to the university curriculum, in order to increase knowledge in the area of primary, preventive, social or public medicine.

The place chosen for the project --the municipality of Sorocaba and, within it, the Edén district-- was at that time a suitable place for studying the question, since it was going through a process of change brought about by the gradual destruction of traditional agricultural activities and the setting up of several industries in their place.

Among other conclusions, the report points out that the central objective of the project, which was to provide medical care to the population, was fully achieved; at present, the inhabitants are asking for more extensive and diversified care, since their awareness of health, in terms of the body and the environment working together as a whole, was greatly increased. In addition, an effort is being made to maintain and to integrate the traditional medicines used by the population, such as herbs and other resources.

/48. CEPAL,

48. CEPAL, Participación de la mujer en actividades comunitarias: estudio de casos en un centro comunitario en Santiago, Chile, E/CEPAL/R.322/R.1, 11 August 1982.

This document is the report on part of the work carried out by an interdisciplinary team which is conducting an action/research study in several marginal urban communities of Santiago. It refers specifically to the work done with lower-income women in the municipality of Pudahuel, within the context of a much broader and complex reality.

The project was originally conceived as a programme for pre-school child care. However, it soon became evident that there was a need to have the women participate as well, initially to help with the children's programme and subsequently for their own benefit as individuals and as part of the family unit, the work force and the population, with their own conception of the world, their role in it, their role within the couple, etc. Organizing the mothers to help with the care of the children gave them new motivations, such as a sense of personal worth, the development of a capacity for social relationships, and an interest in developing forms of organization for women, mechanisms for enhancing their personal growth and ways of dealing with the problems of the community.

This profile of the situation in this lower-income population and of the women who belong to it provides valuable background information for the formulation of social policies.

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50. CEPAL, Five studies on the situation of women in Latin America, Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL No. 16, E/CEPAL/G.1217, 1982

This publication was originally prepared as a background document for the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in November 1979 in Venezuela to appraise the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action. Because of the wide range of information it presents, the range of subjects it covers and the theoretical discussions it contains, its scope goes beyond the immediate circumstances of the conference; it was therefore decided to publish it as a book in order to make it available to researchers and others interested in the subject. The publication begins with a conceptual study of the more general social relations and structures which determine the situation of women. It then describes certain specific types of women and families in the development processes of the region. Later on, it pays special attention to aspects relating to the family, education and employment, which have been given priority in various General Assembly mandates and which are the main areas in which women act socially. Finally, some criteria are set forth for establishing priorities, strategies and policy measures that might help improve the status of women.

/54. CEPAL,

54. CEPAL, Informe del Seminario regional para la formación y capacitación de la mujer y la familia rural a través de escuelas radiofónicas, E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.9/R.17, January 1983.

The regional seminar on the education and training of rural women and families through radio broadcast schools was held in Mexico at the ECLA Office, from 8 to 12 November 1982, with participation of professionals and technical staff from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama, and of officials of institutions concerned with the preparation of educational and rural development programmes relating to the problems of women.

The general objective of this seminar was to contribute towards the achievement of the objectives of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America. In this context, the problems of women and the rural family were discussed, with special emphasis on the fields of health, education and work. In addition, proposals were made in connection with the drawing up of methodologies for determining needs, transmitting educational information and assessing results of activities which, through radio broadcasts, could be used to train women and ensure their active participation in rural development processes. An effort was also made to draw up specific guidelines within the general framework of the situation of women and the rural family, with consideration being given to techniques for guiding concrete action and encouraging social participation. Participants were encouraged to exchange their experiences in order to enrich their own work with the participating institutions, and enable them to define specifically the scope of and improve the utilization of radio broadcast schools in programmes aimed at women and rural families. The work of the seminar included statements and discussions on the documentation presented.

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57. CEPAL, La mujer partícipe: reflexiones sobre su papel en la familia y la sociedad, E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.4, 30 June 1983.

This study was prepared as a contribution to the discussions at the Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico in August 1983. The aim of the authors was to present a synoptic view of the central ideas underlying the discussion of the question of the status of women in Latin America, to review what has been learned on the subject and to outline possible steps to be taken over the long range.

The document presents a study of the Latin American family and the role of women, discussing the fuctions she is supposed to perform and those she actually does; the social participation of women in the region is seen through their participation in labour, in education and in organizations. It also examines the role of the State and that of the central channels for promoting the status of women, such as participative planning and legislation. One chapter is devoted to young women, their current situation and their prospects for the future. The document concludes with a summary of the observations made and suggestions for future action.

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58. and 59. CEPAL, The legal situation of Latin American and Caribbean women as defined according to the resolutions and mandates of the United Nations system, E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5 and Add.1, June 1983.

This study follows a longstanding practice within the United Nations system, i.e., that of systematically recording its own actions. It represents a continuation of the compilation and systematic organization of work on the subject that has been carried out by the Unit for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and a contribution to the efforts of the Commission on the Legal and Social Status of Women and the Subdivision on the Advancement of Women. The document presents a systematic inventory of most of the resolutions and mandates adopted within the United Nations system with reference to the legal status of women in Latin America. The report is organized in three parts: the first describes the grounds, purposes and methodology of the study, and analyses the data; it also describes trends, relations and recommendations. The second part presents an information inventory. The first part, which lays out the foundation of the study, describes the social discrimination faced by Latin American women and problems relating to the current status of national legislation in Latin America which has not eliminated discrimination against women. On this question, the study holds that although most countries recognize the equality of men and women, de facto forms of discrimination still remain in their legal systems, especially in legislation on the family and the rights of married women.

The main recommendations made in the study are aimed at orienting action designed to promote equality of women on the basis of the principles of the United Nations as contained in its mandates, disseminating these guidelines among the countries and organizations concerned, conducting research on the subject at the national level with a view to proposing specific modifications or revisions and co-ordinating action among the agencies concerned with the question.

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60. CEPAL, Hacia una estrategia regional de información y comunicación para la mujer, E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.6, 20 June 1983.

This study was prepared for the Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City in August 1983. It contains guidelines on information and communication and its role in the process of integrating women into development. It also provides background information for the drawing up of comprehensive policies that are consistent with the future implementation of information and communication activities for women in the region.

The study consists of four chapters; these include a diagnosis, a conceptual discussion of the subject and suggestions for action to be taken, including guidelines for an information and communication strategy for women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The study also sets forth some preliminary conclusions which stress the need for a regional mechanism to co-ordinate activities in this field and for methods for establishing links among the participating organizations.

/61. CEPAL,

61. CEPAL, Latin America: analysis of the social problems affecting women in various sectors, E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.7, 16 June 1983.

This document was prepared for the Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City in August 1983. It is one of a series of studies on the situation of women which were begun by the ECLA Secretariat in 1979. This report brings up to date information on the status of women in sectors considered previously, such as education, employment, health, housing, political participation, legislation and administrative machinery. It also adds new aspects, such as the environment, energy and science and technology, as they relate to experience in this area. Finally, it goes into depth and expands on the conceptual framework for the study of the subject, especially as regards aspects pertaining to class and family situations and the status of women. The study is suitable for use as a working paper for persons interested in improving the treatment of women and, thus, their status in the region. It can also be used as a technical assistance tool, inasmuch as it provides ideas to encourage the search for new forms of action.

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62. CEPAL, Inventario de proyectos de investigación-acción sobre mujeres y familias de sectores populares urbanos, E/CEPAL/SEM.12/R.1, 31 October 1983.

This document presents a compilation, analysis and systematic description of action-research programmes relating to lower-income urban women and families that are currently under way in Latin America and the Caribbean. It provides a significant amount of information on this type of activities and should help close the gap between theory and practice in research relating to the less-privileged social groups, especially women. The most important information in this study was obtained through a regional survey which was conducted by means of a questionnaire sent to 401 institutions and persons. The survey was directed to governmental, national, regional and international agencies, institutions, academic centres and researchers not connected with any institution. The final sample for the study is based on 51 projects. The document also contains a chapter on background and objectives, a full explanation of the methodology used, an analysis of the projects covered and some comments on them, final remarks and an inventory of projects. Special attention is given to the population chosen as the object of the study, to the relevant aspects of each project and to the methodologies applied in them.

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63. CEPAL, Mujeres y familias del sector popular urbano en América Latina: notas preliminares, E/CEPAL/SEM.12/R.2, 24 November 1983.

The premise of these notes --prepared for the seminar on lower-income urban women and families in Latin America and the Caribbean held at ECLA in November and December 1983-- is that the living conditions and difficulties faced by women, which are particularly serious in the less-privileged sectors of society, are not phenomena which affect women alone, but rather, on the contrary, reflect the problems of the society as a whole. Two aspects of the question are emphasized, i.e., the essential role that women play in the survival strategies of the lower-income sector of the region and the fact that women are one of the most vulnerable groups in the region.

/The social

The social and economic aspects of women's problems --i.e., their unfavourable status which is due to the stratum to which they belong-- is discussed along with the issue of how they are considered inferior because they are women and because of the cultural definition of the role associated with their gender. Hence, the study focuses mainly on the economic participation of women in the lower-income sector and their role in organizations, includes some reflections on the family and on changes in education and attempts to initiate a discussion on younger women. Subsequently, some guidelines are given on participative research as a method for obtaining a wealth of information on this question. Finally, some minimum proposals are made with regard to the situations observed and the uncertainties of the future, in the belief that regional development processes will necessarily entail the redemocratization of the societies concerned, a process which involves adding to them the dimension of equity and reassessing relationships between groups and between individuals, including relationships between the sexes.

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65. CEPAL, Report of the Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, E/CEPAL/G.1265, 5 December 1983.

The Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, convened by the Executive Secretary of ECLA to appraise the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action and with a view to the forthcoming World Conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, was held in Mexico City from 6 to 10 August 1983.

The Regional Conference made an appraisal of the progress made in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action and of the Programme of Action for the second half of the Decade and considered the regional programmes and regional co-operation mechanisms relating to the integration of women into development and their financing during the second half of the Decade. It also discussed regional preparations for the forthcoming World Conference on the subject. The Third Regional Conference considered and adopted by consensus 12 draft resolutions on the following subjects: guidelines for regional and national actions aimed at improving the status of women, short-term measures to promote the integration of women in development, integration of rural women into development, peace in Central America for the integration of women into development, preservation of peace in the region, continuation of activities to promote the integration of women into development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade for Women, future of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, co-ordinators of the women's programme in the subregions, women's contribution to family income, financial and technical support for specific programmes, review of educational texts and programmes and recreational programmes.

/66. CEPAL,

66. CEPAL, La mujer en el sector popular urbano. América Latina y el Caribe, LC/G.1326, Sales No. S.84.II.G.14, October 1984.

This book is a product of the Regional Technical Seminar on Women and Families in the Lower-Income Urban Sectors of Latin America, organized by ECLA and IDRC in Santiago in November and December 1983. The papers given at the seminar and the studies presented by the Secretariat were organized by chapters reflecting the main emphasis of the subjects dealt with. The publication begins with an overview of women in Latin America and the Caribbean. It then takes a look at participation in the community and in politics, in connection either with survival strategies or with urban movements as a means whereby women's consciousness is raised and as a broader social movement, considers the possibility of community participation as an alternative channel and discusses the problems arising from the lack of continuity of participation. The discussion then turns to the family as a research unit, its social relations of consumption, the greater family and its generational processes, the young couple and their communication. It also describes the workshops that have already been carried out, in which the identity of women has been examined. Another chapter brings together papers referring to the economic participation of women in the lower-income strata and covers subjects such as their insertion in the labour force, especially in the informal sector; work at home; housework; the many forms of marketing in the Caribbean, and the case of women labourers. Another chapter is devoted to methodological questions and the last one to statistical matters.

The book begins with a theoretical reflection on the main subjects covered. The main issues relating to lower-income women are then discussed in depth through the presentation of qualitative information. Finally, from a more general perspective, methodology and overall data are discussed.

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67. ECLAC, The rural woman in Latin America: A social actor in the past decade (1975-1984), LC/L.312(Conf.77/3), November 1984.

A review of official United Nations documents, of ECLAC studies and of the results of research done in the region, including this paper --prepared for the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace-- has made it possible to assess how much progress has been made in knowledge about rural women over the past ten years; which subjects seem to have been sufficiently covered (and which not) and what new circumstances now affect women as a result of the changes that have occurred in the overall economic and social setting and in the agricultural sector in particular. The results obtained in the study have been organized as follows: background information relating to the Decade for Women in the world context, in the Latin American context and in the context of rural women in the region; the rural woman in Latin America; the rural family; women's demands and organizations; and some policy recommendations. Some of the aspects dealt with in this paper have only recently been studied, i.e., the purposes for which women use their earnings; the social and cultural role women perform in communities and smallholding areas, and the proletarianization of women and their position as wage earners.

/69. ECLAC,

68. ECLAC, Report of the Group of Experts on Operational Strategies for the Advancement of Women Up to the Year 2000, LC/G.1322(Conf.77/4), September 1984.

The meeting of the Group of Experts on Operational Strategies for the Advancement of Women Up to the Year 2000 was organized by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and was held in Santiago, Chile from 3 to 5 December 1983. The purpose of the meeting was to review the progress made in the region in this connection during the Decade and, in the light of the knowledge acquired on the subject and the changes which have occurred in the region, to propose measures for action by governments and other relevant bodies which would benefit Latin American women. The agenda covered the foreseeable future scenarios in Latin America with respect to women: social, economic, political, cultural and legal aspects; and operational strategies for the advancement of women up to the year 2000. The experts prepared a report analysing the regional situation, trends and prospects (including the general context and declaration of principles, anticipated scenarios, progress, persistent limitations and intra-regional differences) and proposed strategies for the promotion of women, equality, development and peace in the region. Finally, the Group proposed a Decade for Reflection and Action as an extension of the Decade for Women.

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69. ECLAC, Contributions to the Appraisal of the United Nations Decade for Women and to the Design of Strategies for the Future, LC/L.313(Conf.77/4), October 1984.

This study was prepared as a contribution to the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. It contains a review of the main background information on the topic in the region and of the directives concerning the mandates. It calls attention to the difficulties relating to the evaluation of the status of women, which are aggravated by the changes which have occurred in the region and which make the situation more complicated. It takes an overall look at the indicators that are available concerning the achievements made during the past decade in the various sectors and draws attention to the problems originating in the crisis and in adjustment programmes. It discusses the main obstacles to the integration of women, reviews some aspects of planning and social policies and makes some remarks on the future and on the possible updating of the Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

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70. Pezzulo, Carolina, Women and Development: Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning, E/CEPAL/G.1200, United Nations Sales No. E.82.II.G.8, May 1982.

These Guidelines were prepared for use at the Caribbean Regional Training Workshop in Programme/Project Planning Skills, held in Barbados in June 1981, which brought together representatives of national governmental agencies, private organizations and technical resource people. Part One of this publication is devoted to programme planning and covers subjects such as programme direction, strategies and implementation. Part Two is devoted to project planning and covers

/project direction

project direction, strategies and implementation. The Guidelines were also used at a similar seminar held in Panama in November and December 1981. The first part is concerned with the broader programmes drawn up by governmental agencies or organizations to improve the status of women during a given period; the second part analyses projects included under these programmes. The book was designed to be used by persons in charge of these tasks and is not meant to replace other types of assistance; rather, it points to the need and advisability of resorting to competent professionals and technical banking and commercial services.